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6 May 1959

**MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence****SUBJECT : Proposals for a Freedom Commission and a  
Joint Committee on Cold War Strategy****1. The Proposals.**

Four bills have been introduced into the House entitled "Freedom Commission Act." These are:

- a. H. R. 3880 - Congressman A. S. Horning, Jr. (D., Fla.)
- b. H. R. 3881 - Congressman Walter H. Judd (R., Minn.)
- c. H. R. 4803 - Congressman Donald L. Jackson (R., Calif.)
- d. H. R. 4988 - Congressman Charles E. Bennett (D., Fla.)

An identical bill, S. 1689, has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Mundt.

The basic provisions of these bills would establish an independent agency in the Executive Branch of the government composed of six members and a Chairman which would have the function of: 1) developing systematic knowledge of the international conspiracy; 2) developing counteraction as an operational science; 3) training private citizens and government officials in counteraction. In addition, the bills would establish a Joint Congressional Freedom Committee of seven members of the House and seven members of the Senate to continuously study the work of the Freedom Commission.

In addition to these, Congressman Stokes of Florida has proposed a Joint Congressional Committee on Cold War Strategy which would survey and analyze the objectives, strategy and tactics of international Communism and report thereon to the Congress.

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Finally, Senator Jackson in a speech to the National War College on 16 April proposes a more aggressive approach to cold war strategy and indicates (in a speech to the American Society of International Law on 2 May) his intention to introduce a bill to create an Academy of National Policy.

## **2. The Background.**

We know that the bills introduced by Herieng and Bennett of Florida were inspired by a group headed by Alan Grant of Orlando, who for many years has been working with various committees and organizations to stimulate a more aggressive cold war policy. Grant is associated with Mr. Frederick McKee of Pittsburgh who has written you several times on this subject. When Grant was in Washington during the early part of this session he came and talked to the undersigned about his proposal and the bill which was to be introduced. It should be noted that Grant has worked with Karl Haas who is aware of his proposals. (You should note that Congressman Bennett of Florida is also on our Kilday Subcommittee.)

## **3. The Implications.**

It is fairly obvious that many of these bills have been introduced without any true appreciation of what actually is being done. For example, Congressman Bennett's bill was introduced on 25 February, which means that it was prepared long before he was present at any of our briefings of the Kilday Subcommittee. With the possible exception of Congressman Judd and Senator Jackson, none of the other members of the Congress involved in this effort have any true appreciation of our cold war activities.

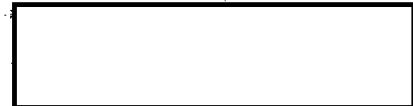
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3.

One of the obvious drawbacks to any Freedom Academy is the particular attention that it would focus on any students, U. S. or foreign, thus exposing them to be easy targets for hostile agents. A Freedom Commission as an independent executive agency would cut across into the jurisdiction of such agencies as CIA, NSIA, FBI, State and Defense.

The proposals for a Joint Congressional Committee on the Cold War of course also impinges upon the Mansfield Bill and other proposals for a Joint Committee on Foreign Intelligence Activities.



**Lyman B. Kirkpatrick**  
**Inspector General**

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